Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2010 with funding from
Lyrasis Members and Sloan Foundation

http://www.archive.org/details/catalogueofoffic1856cumb

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS AND STUDENTS

OF

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY,

AT

LEBANON, TENNESSEE,

FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1855-6.

Nashville:
PRINTED FOR THE UNIVERSITY BY A. A. STITT.
SOUTHERN METHODIST PUBLISHING HOUSE.
1856.

Board of Trustees.

ROBERT L. CARUTHERS,
JORDAN STOKES,
MILES McCORKLE,
ANDREW ALLISON,
NATHAN CARTWELL,
ROBERT HATTON,
DAVID LOWRY,
JOSIAH S. McCLAIN,
ZACHARIAH TOLLIVER,
DAVID C. HIBBITTS,
O. G. FINLEY,
JOHN W. WHITE,
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON.

Officers of the Board.

ROBERT L. CARUTHERS, *President.*
JOSIAH S. McCLAIN, *Secretary.*

ROBERT P. ALLISON, M.D.,
University Treasurer.

Hon. ROBERT L. CARUTHERS,
Rev. JOHN M. McMURRAY,
Agents for Endowment of University.

Rev. J. L. DILLARD,
Rev. WILLIAM E. WARD,
Agents for Endowment of Theological Department.

Faculty.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D.D.,
President, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Hon. ABRAHAM CARUTHERS,
Professor of Law.

WILLIAM MARINER, A.M.,
Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages.

Hon. NATHAN GREEN,
Professor of Law.

JAMES M. SAFFORD, A.M.,
Professor of Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Geology.

Hon. BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY,
Professor of Law.

RICHARD BEARD, D.D.,
Professor of Systematic Theology.

Rev. THADDEUS C. BLAKE, A.M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

BENJAMIN C. JILLSON, Ph. B.,
Associate Professor of Mineralogy, Chemistry, and Geology.

NATHAN GREEN, Jr., A.M.,
Professor of Law.

ANDREW H. BUCHANAN, A.M.,
Prof. of Civil Engineering and Classical Teacher, Preparatory School.

WILLIAM J. GRANNIS,
Principal Preparatory School.

HUBERT H. MERRILL,
Teacher Preparatory School.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Faculty.

T. C. ANDERSON, D.D., PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM MARINER, A.M.
JAMES M. SAFFORD, A.M.
T. C. BLAKE, A.M.
BENJAMIN C. JILLSON, PH. B.
A. H. BUCHANAN, A.M.
W. J. GRANNIS.
H. H. MERRILL.

UNDERGRADUATES.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Alexander, Joseph L.	Green Hill.
Allison, Robert A.	Lebanon.
Allison, Alexander, 1st	"
Allison, Alexander, 2d	"
Allison, Andrew, 1st	"
Allison, Andrew, 2d	"
Allison, Joseph W.	"
Anderson, Joseph	"
Anderson, Joseph P.	"
Anderson, James M.	"
Anderson, Mitchell A.	"
Anderson, David B.	"
Anderson, DeWitt C.	"
Arnold, George W.	Summit, Ala.
Baird, Martin V. B.	Lebanon.
Baird, Daniel W.	"

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Baird, Andrew R.	Newburn.
Barksdale, Albert G.	Lebanon.
Barksdale, Hickerson	"
Barns, Francis D.	Oakland, Miss.
Barron, William J.	Snowsville, Miss.
Barry, John N.	Memphis.
Beard, James N.	Abingdon, Ill.
Beard, James H.	Lebanon.
Beard, Richard	"
Bedford, Thomas A.	"
Bell, Thomas F.	Chestnut Grove.
Bell, James P.	" "
Bell, Montgomery	Bellsburg.
Bender, Griffin	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Bentley, Andrew	Lawrenceburg.
Bidwell, Bell G.	Coopertown.
Billingslea, James E.	Bovina, Miss.
Blackwell, George W.	Pedee, Iowa.
Blair, William A.	Loudon.
Bledsoe, Isaac	Lebanon.
Bone, Hugh P.	Huntsville, Ala.
Bone, Henry F.	Commerce.
Bookman, Isaiah M.	Prairie Plains, Texas.
Boyd, James H.	Huntsville, Ala.
Boyd, John W.	Concord.
Boydstun, James G.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Brown, Hardie A. D.	Gallatin.
Brown, Robert K.	"
Buchanan, William M.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Buchanan, Pleasant W.	" "
Burke, John M., Jr.	Camden, Ala.
Burroughs, Anthony	Louisville, Miss.
Calhoun, Joseph B.	Bethel.
Callans, William J.	Gaylesville, Ala.
Callans, George W.	" "
Campbell, William B., Jr.	Lebanon.
Campbell, George B.	Selma, Ala.
Cannon, Joseph L.	Smyrna.
Carter, William H.	Lebanon.
Carter, Henry C.	"
Carter, Charles B.	Shop Spring.
Cartwright, John A.	Lebanon.
Caruthers, Robert L.	"
Chandler, Thomas H.	"

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Childress, John B.	Springfield.
Clark, Reuben D.	Gallatin.
Clopton, Jesse P.	Helena, Ark.
Cloyd, William P.*	Hendersonville.
Cook, Samuel J.	Rigg's Cross Roads.
Cook, Nathaniel P.	Lebanon.
Cox, Amos	Bloomington, Ill.
Davenport, Henry	Jacinto, Miss.
Davis, John H.	Laguardo.
Debow, Solomon L.	Bulah.
Dement, James G.	Lucky Hit, Ala.
DeWitt, Marcus B.	Memphis.
Dillon, Andrew R.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
Donelson, James K. P.	Lexington, Miss.
Donnell, Robert E.	Lebanon.
Donnell, Caruthers E.	"
Donnell, David C.	"
Douglass, Hicks	"
Drake, James V.	"
Drake, Henry C.	Nashville.
Drake, Thomas J.	Huntsville, Ala.
Duke, Philip W.	Nashville.
Dyre, Henry	Greensboro', Miss.
Erwin, John H.	Salem.
Eubank, William B.	Prospect.
Evans, Levi F.	Pekin.
Farrar, William J.	Nolensville.
Figures, James C.	Jefferson, Texas.
Figures, Richard A.	" "
Finley, Samuel Y.	Mariana, Florida.
Fisher, James L.	Clifton, Ala.
Forbis, John W.	Shop Spring, Wilson County.
Foster, Samuel N.	Pleasant Hill, Ala.
Foster, Erastus A.	Mt. Carmel.
Fleming, William T.	Columbia.
Gant, Absalom B., Jr.	Craven's Mills, Wayne County.
Gates, Leroy	Versailles, Mo.
Gibson, John B.	Lebanon.
Gillespie, William P.	Madisonville.
Gilliam, Francis M.	Logan Mills, Ky.
Gillis, Dougal W. M.	Lowryville,
Gracy, James F.	Lynnville.

* Indefinitely suspended.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Grayson, John W.	Huntsville, Ala.
Haddox, Bowling	Spring Hill.
Hamblen, Joseph C.	Nashville.
Hancock, Tyre	Lebanon.
Harkins, Richard A.	Wheelock, Choctaw Nation.
Harkins, Lorain F.	Doaksville, Choctaw Nation.
Harrington, Alpheus	Lebanon.
Harris, Simpson	Jefferson.
Harris, Robert B.	"
Hart, Jonathan S.	Beech Grove.
Harwell, George W.	Bigbyville.
Hayden, Charles C.	Pelham, Mass.
Haynes, William A.	Stout's Grove, Ill.
Hearn, James E.	Lebanon.
Henry, Thomas B.	Claysville, Ala.
Hibbitts, Benjamin R.	Lebanon.
Hicks, James H.	Helena, Ark.
Hill, George R.	Franklin.
Hogg, Grant	Memphis.
Hooker, Robert W.	Rural Hill.
Howard, George A.	Lebanon.
Hudson, Napoleon B.	Eagletown, Choctaw Nation.
Hutchins, John C.	Cayuga, Miss.
Jackson, David G.	Lebanon.
Jones, John L.	Jefferson.
Jones, John W.	"
Jones, Paul L.	Mooresville, Ala.
Jordan, James E.	Maysville, Ala.
Jordan, John W.	Jordan's Store.
Johns, Joseph F.	Jefferson.
Kavenaugh, John W.	Lebanon.
Kennedy, Henry D.	Elkton, Ky.
Kerr, Richard T.	Spring River, Mo.
Kerr, Samuel J.	Hopewell.
Kimbrough, John J.	Pine Hill, Ala.
Kimbrough, Willie	Cumming, Ark.
Kimbrough, James A.	Pine Hill, Ala.
Kinnard, David C., Jr.	Spring Hill.
Kirkland, John	Elkton, Tenn.
Lauderdale, Cyrus H.	Hartsville.
Laughinghouse, Thomas B.	Huntsville, Ala.
Lester, Henry D.	Lebanon.
Lester, Joshua D.	"
Lester, James R.	"

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Lewis, John C.	Lebanon.
Lloyd, Adoniram J.	Pembrooke, Ky.
Logan, William P.	Hernando, Miss.
Lonsdale, Holloway H.	New Orleans, La.
Love, Samuel C., Jr.	Paris.
Lowry, David	Mooresville.
Manning, T. Phesanton	Horn Lake, Miss.
Marbury, Alexander B.	McMinnville.
Martin, William D.	Lebanon.
Martin, Jack M.	"
McClain, James H.	"
McClung, Elliot S.	Huntsville, Ala.
McClure, William	Stout's Grove, Ill.
McDonald, James N.	Pulaski.
McKenzie, William E.	Fayetteville.
McLure, William K.	Arkadelphia, Ark.
Miller, Robert W.	Lebanon.
Miller, Andrew K.	"
Mitchell, William H.	Athens, Ala.
Moore, Ashley B.	Mooresville.
Motheral, Nathan W.	Franklin.
Murphy, William D.	Madison Cross Roads, Ala.
Muse, Joseph H.	Canton, Miss.
Muse, Benjamin F.	" "
Nail, Edward J.	Armstrong Academy, Choc. Nation.
Neal, Edward M.	Lebanon.
Nesbit, Lewis R.	Hernando, Miss.
Newsom, Ansel B.	Lebanon.
Newsom, Edmund M.	"
Newsom, James M.	"
Norman, Hiram T.	"
Oatis, John J.	Oxford, Miss.
Odom, Charles	Hernando, Miss.
Ogilvie, John D.	Eagleville.
Organ, Foster	Lebanon.
Orr, Alexander	"
Paisley, Robert S.	Bodenham.
Patterson, David R.	Commerce.
Peace, Theophilus	Shrevesport, La.
Peyton, John C., Jr.	Lebanon.
Peyton, John B.	Gallatin.
Peyton, Joseph B.	Lebanon.
Price, William W.	"
Provine, John C., Jr.	Big Spring.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Pursley, Griffith A.	Lebanon.
Quaite, Samuel A.	LaFayette, Ky.
Ragland, Edward D.	Memphis.
Ralston, John S.	Lebanon.
Ralston, Luther W.	"
Robertson, William H.	Fayetteville.
Robertson, James M.	Hard Bargain.
Robertson, Henry	" "
Robertson, Christopher W.	Charlotte.
Robinson, Jeremiah A.	Sidon, Miss.
Robinson, Arthur W.	Huntsville, Ala.
Robinson, Douglass	Sidon, Miss.
Roden, Bennett H.	Henrysville, Ala.
Rodgers, Samuel A.	Concord.
Russell, James P.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Rutledge, William W.	Lynnville.
Scales, Absalom	Triune.
Scales, Robert	Nashville.
Scott, William W.	Uniontown, Ala.
Seay, Charles I.	Rome.
Seay, Thomas J. H.	"
Settle, Arch Greer	Lebanon.
Settle, LeRoy B.	"
Settle, Willis J.	"
Sharp, Alfred H.	Brenham, Texas.
Sherrill, William T.	Cherry Valley.
Shutt, George M.	Lebanon.
Shutt, Jordan W.	"
Smith, Cyrus A.	Hernando, Miss.
Smith, Hugh B.	Granville.
Smith, James	Green Hill.
Smith, James A.	Honey Grove, Texas.
Smith, John W. L.	Helena, Ark.
Stancel, Jesse	Red Clay, Ga.
Starnes, Thomas D.	Claysville, Ala.
Steacea, Andrew J.	Clifton, Ala.
Stokes, James F.	Lebanon.
Stokes, William C.	"
Stratton, James E.	"
Stratton, Samuel G.	"
Strayhorn, William J.	Craven's Mills, Wayne County.
Suddarth, William W.	Austin, Texas.
Taylor, Benjamin M.	Hill's Valley.
Taylor, Joseph B.	Memphis.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Taylor, Stacker J.	Dover.
Thomas, Isaac H.	Leitchfield, Ky.
Thompson, Dudley	Lebanon.
Thompson, Elijah B.	Spring Hill.
Thompson, Zach. T.	Lebanon.
Topp, Harvey E.	Okolona, Miss.
Turnage, William G.	Randolph.
Weatherred, William W.	Gilmer, Texas.
Weimar, James B.	Lebanon.
White, Robert L. C.	"
White, Weston	Memphis.
Wilkinson, Charles W. S.	Lebanon.
Wilson, Levi A.	Rock House, Ohio.
Winship, David H.	Eagletown, Choctaw Nation.
Winter, Cicero A.	Lebanon.
Wisdom, Dew M.	Purdy.
Woodward, John M.	Memphis.
Worcester, Darius	Armstrong Academy, Choc. Nation.
Wright, Timothy A.	" " " "

RECAPITULATION.

Alabama,	28	Missouri,	2
Arkansas,	10	Ohio,	1
Florida,	1	Tennessee,	164
Illinois,	4	Texas,	7
Kentucky,	5	Georgia,	1
Louisiana,	1	Massachusetts,	1
Mississippi,	20	Choctaw Nation,	7

Whole number in College and Preparatory School,.....252

GRADUATING CLASS OF 1856.

Joseph Lowry Alexander,
Joseph Anderson,
James Newton Beard,
John Wilson Boyd,
Hardie A. D. Brown,
George Barmer Campbell,
Marcus Bearden DeWitt,
Samuel Yerger Finley,
Robert Wilson Hooker,
Samuel Caruthers Love, Jr.,
Ashley Baird Moore,
Edward Dudley Ragland,
John Shelby Ralston,
Arthur Walter Robinson,
Weston White.

Course of Study.

FRESHMEN.

FIRST SESSION.

Sallust.
Latin Grammar, (Bullions',) reviewed.
Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.
Græca Majora, vol. 1st.
Greek Grammar, (Bullions',) reviewed.
Arnold's Greek Prose Composition.
Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon.)*

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero's Orations.
Græca Majora, vol. 1st.
Arnold's Latin and Greek Prose Composition.
Algebra, (completed.)
Geometry, (Davies' Legendre.)*

SOPHOMORES.

FIRST SESSION.

Horace.
Græca Majora, vol. 2d.
Geometry, (completed.)
Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

SECOND SESSION.

Cicero de Oratore.
Orations of Demosthenes.
Blair's Rhetoric.
Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
Surveying and Navigation, (Davies'.)
Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)

JUNIORS.

FIRST SESSION.

Tacitus, (Germania and Agricola.)
Sophocles, (Œdipus.)
Logic.
Political Economy.
Analytical Geometry.
Chemistry, (Silliman's.)*

SECOND SESSION.

Terence.
Æschylus, (Prometheus.)
Mental Philosophy.
Mineralogy, (Dana's.)
Botany.
Natural Philosophy — Mechanics, (Bartlett's.)

SENIORS.

FIRST SESSION.

Greek Testament.
Cicero de Officiis.
International and Constitutional Law.
Zoölogy.
Natural Philosophy — Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, (Olmsted's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Portions of Greek and Latin reviewed.
Moral Philosophy, (Wayland's.)
Evidences of Christianity.
Geology.
Astronomy.

* Revised edition.

Declamation and English Composition throughout the course.

In place of the Greek language, two modern languages may be substituted, and the student admitted to the usual collegiate degrees. In this case, however, an extra fee of $10 per session will be charged.

In Modern Languages, Ollendorff's Series of Grammars will be used; and Bullions', in Latin and Greek.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission into the Freshman Class must be prepared to sustain an approved examination on English Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography, Ancient and Modern; on the Latin and Greek Grammars, Latin Reader, Cæsar's Commentaries, Virgil, and Bullions' Greek Reader, or other Greek and Latin authors equivalent to these; and on Algebra, as far as through equations of the first degree.

A candidate for advanced standing, whether from another College or not, is examined in the various branches to which the class he proposes to enter has attended. Students who, from want of means, or from other considerations, desire to pursue an irregular course, may do so, with the consent of their parents or guardians. Applicants for admission are required to present testimonials of good moral character, and, if from other colleges, certificates of good standing and regular dismission.

Scientific Course.

This Course has been arranged for the accommodation of those not desiring to pursue the entire college course. It will embrace three years, and those who complete it will be entitled to a certificate from the Trustees and Faculty.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon.)*	Algebra, (completed.)
Chemistry, (Silliman's.)*	Geometry, (Davies'.)*
	Mineralogy, (Dana's.)
	Botany, (Wood's.)
	Rhetoric, (Blair's.)

* Revised edition.

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Geometry, (completed.)
Trigonometry, (Plane and Spherical.)
Logic.
Political Economy.

SECOND SESSION.

Mensuration of Surfaces and Solids.
Surveying and Navigation.
Analytical Geometry.
Natural Philosophy — Mechanics, (Bartlett's.)

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.

Mental Philosophy, (Upham's.)
Zoölogy.
Natural Philosophy — Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Electricity, Magnetism, Optics, (Olmsted's.)

SECOND SESSION.

Moral Philosophy.
Evidences of Christianity.
Geology.
Astronomy.

The Physical Sciences.

The same attention as heretofore will be paid to Chemistry, Natural History, and Geology. Professor Safford being at present engaged in the Geological Survey of the State, Professor Jillson is filling the temporary vacancy. Students who may desire it, will have an opportunity of accompanying Professor Safford in his excursions—a course we highly recommend to those pursuing such studies.

Much time has been devoted to the collection of suitable cabinets of Minerals and Fossils, in order that the studies of Mineralogy and Geology may be rendered useful and practical. The collections already made are not surpassed by any in the South-west.

The apparatus is amply sufficient for the illustration of all important principles and facts in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Such additions will be made as our necessities may require.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

This Department occupies a commodious building, and is designed to afford pupils a thorough preparation for the Freshman Class, and also a complete course of English studies. It is under the immediate supervision of the Faculty, and is subject to the general regulations of the College.

Course of Study.

FIRST YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Orthography.	Geography, (Fitch's Primary.)
Reading.	Mental Arithmetic, (Stoddard's.)
Penmanship.	

SECOND YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Geography, (Fitch's Intermediate.)	Mental Arithmetic.
Reading.	English Composition.
Penmanship.	Declamations.
	Juvenile History, (Willson's.)

THIRD YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Arithmetic, (Perkins's.)	Geography, (reviewed.)
Arithmetic, (Davies'.)	Latin Reader, (continued.)
English Grammar, (Brown's.)	Greek Reader, (Bullions'.)
Latin Grammar, (Bullions'.)	Declamations.
Latin Reader, (Bullions'.)	English Composition.
Arnold's First Latin Book.	History of the United States, (Willson's.)
Greek Grammar, (Bullions'.)	

FOURTH YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Arithmetic.	Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
Greek Grammar.	Greek Reader, (continued.)
Ancient Geography, (Mitchell's.)	Natural Philosophy, (Parker's.)
Cæsar's Commentaries.	Book-keeping, (Mayhew's.)
Virgil.	Composition.
Physiology, (Cutter's.)	Declamation.
Mythology, (Anthon's.)	

For advanced standing, the candidate must be prepared to pass a satisfactory examination in the previous studies of the class he proposes to enter.

Students should present themselves for admission at the beginning of the session.

TUITION FEES AND OTHER EXPENSES.

Tuition fees of the Preparatory School, per session of five months, are as follows:

For the First Class,	$ 8 00
For the Second Class,	10 00
For the Third Class—English Course,	12 50
For the Third Class—Latin and Greek,	15 00
For the Fourth Class,	15 00
Tuition Fee in College, per session, for Freshman and Sophomore classes,	20 00
Junior and Senior classes,	25 00
Boarding, including lodging, washing, fuel, and lights, per week, in town,	2 50
In the vicinity,	2 00
Room rent in College building, for each student, per session,	3 00

A fee of one dollar and a half per session is paid by each student for contingent expenses.

There are some minor expenses, which result from taxes voluntarily imposed by classes or societies. In other incidental expenses, if money is furnished, or permission given to contract debts, a student may be extravagant. To guard against this, it is earnestly recommended to all parents and guardians not to authorize the obtaining of credit, unless

under the special supervision of some friend. Boarding can be procured at the above prices in the most respectable families in the place.

The fees for tuition must, in all cases, be paid in advance, and a receipt obtained from the Treasurer to be presented to the Clerk of the Faculty. Without such certificates, or some other satisfactory arrangement with the Faculty, no student will be permitted to recite. The Trustees will hold the Faculty responsible for the tuition fees of those who may be admitted to recitation in violation of this provision.

Those entering under scholarships, or as ministers, or candidates for the ministry, will obtain from the Treasurer certificates of that fact, which will also be presented to the Clerk of the Faculty.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The collegiate year is divided into two sessions. The winter session begins on the second Monday in September, and terminates on the last Thursday in January. The summer session begins on the following Monday, and terminates on the last Thursday in June, which is commencement day.

ADVICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

1. When you send your son or ward to the University, signify in a letter to the President whether he is to take a regular or irregular course; and if the latter, what particular branches he is to study. This will prevent those frequent and pernicious changes so common with boys left to their own will. A regular course is earnestly recommended to all whose circumstances will permit them to take it; but, if such be the desire of the parents or guardians of students, any particular branch of literature or science will be taught; but each student must have his whole time occupied.

2. The occasions should be very rare that you should consent for your son or ward to leave the University during the sessions, on visits home or otherwise. This is apt to be allowed during the Christmas holidays, without sufficient regard to the effect it may have on the studies the whole session. The Faculty generally allow a few days at Christmas for recreation—as much time as they think it safe for the students to lose from their studies.

3. Do not put much money into the pocket of your son or ward, nor allow him to contract unnecessary debts. Send him always, if practicable,

at the *beginning* of the session. He should answer to his name in the Chapel at ten o'clock on the day of opening.

SCHOOL-KEEPING.

Meritorious students, whose circumstances require it, may, at the discretion of the Faculty, be absent for a limited time for the purpose of keeping school.

THEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

T. C. ANDERSON, D.D., PRESIDENT.
RICHARD BEARD, D.D., PROF. SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY.

STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Alexander, Joseph L.	Green Hill,
Armstrong, James C.*	Fredonia, Ky.
Blackwell, George W.	Elkton, Ky.
Bone, Henry F.	Commerce.
Boyd, James H.	Huntsville, Ala.
Boydstun, James G.	Philadelphia, Miss.
Burroughs, Anthony	Louisville, Miss.,
Calhoun, Joseph B.	Bethel.
Callans, William J.	Gaylesville, Ala.
Carpenter, Orin*	Geneva, N. Y.
Cox, Amos	Bloomington, Ill.
DeWitt, Marcus B.	Memphis.
Erwin, John H.	Salem.
Foster, Erastus A.	Mount Carmel.
Gates, LeRoy	Versailles, Mo.
Gillespie, William P.	Madisonville.
Gilliam, Francis M.	Logan Mills, Ky.
Gillis, Dougal W. M.	Lowryville.
Gracy, James F.	Lynnville.
Harwell, George W.	Bigbyville.
Hayden, Charles C.*	Pelham, Mass.
Haynes, William A.	Stout's Grove, Ill.
Hooker, Robert W.	Rural Hill.
Kennedy, Henry D.	Elkton, Ky.

* Exclusively theological.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Kerr, Samuel J.	Hopewell.
Kirkland, John	Lynchburg.
Logan, William P.	Hernando, Miss.
Manning, T. Phesanton	Horn Lake, Miss.
Moore, Ashley B.	Mooresville.
Motheral, Nathan W.	Franklin.
McClure, William	Stout's Grove, Ill.
McDonald, James N.	Pulaski.
McKenzie, William E.	Fayetteville.
Paisley, Robert L.	Bodenham.
Patterson, David R.	Commerce.
Roach, James M. B.*	Abingdon, Ill.
Russell, James P.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Smith, James A.*	Honey Grove, Texas.
Smith, Andrew W.*	Green Hill.
Stancel, Jesse	Red Clay, Ga.
Studdarth, William W.	Austin, Texas.
Taylor, Benjamin M.	Hill's Valley.
Ward, William E.*	Jefferson, Texas.
Winship, David H.	Choctaw Nation.
Woodward, John M.	Oldham, Ark.

Whole number. ..... 45.

EXPLANATION.

Of these, seven have been wholly engaged in Theological studies, and seven others have attended one or more daily recitations in addition to their recitations in the Collegiate Department of the institution. All are expected to attend the Theological Lectures. Two Lectures are delivered each week; one upon Systematic Theology, the other upon the Evidences of Christianity, or some other subject connected with the studies of the Department.

It is intended to make the course of studies *thorough*, and as full as possible for the time appropriated. Two years is the length of time fixed upon for the Theological Course. Candidates for the ministry who are pursuing their collegiate course here, can, by industry and economy of time, take one or two studies in the Theological Department, in connection with their collegiate studies, and thus, by commencing early enough, can complete the Theological Course in one year after completing their college course. Every advantage of this kind will be afforded of which the student may be able or feel disposed to avail himself.

* Exclusively theological.

OBJECTS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.

It is the desire of those in charge of the Theological Department to contribute, as far as they may be able, towards furnishing to the Church not only an intelligent but a practical ministry. The text-books are eminently practical. Practical habits are encouraged among the young men here. By preaching in vacant congregations around, and laboring in Sunday-schools in destitute neighborhoods, they make themselves useful, and acquire such habits as must greatly increase their usefulness hereafter. A ministry so educated cannot fail to be a blessing to the Church. We do not believe that the highest degree of intellectual culture has any tendency to impair, but rather to improve, the spirituality of religion when the culture is connected with practical religious habits.

APPEAL TO THE CHURCH.

This department has been organized a little more than two years. As yet the organization is imperfect. The state of the funds has justified the apointment of but one professor. He has, however, been able, by giving instruction in Hebrew and the Greek Testament, and by delivering a regular course of Lectures upon Systematic Theology, and the Evidences of Christianity, and hearing the recitations of the classes in the text-books, to meet thus far all the requisitions of the department. The President of the University, and the pastor of the congregation in Lebanon, also deliver regular lectures on subjects connected with this department. It is a cherished object with the Board of Trustees, and we trust with the whole Church, to place the Theological School on a permanent and enlarged basis, and to make its organization as full and perfect as possible. We consider an intelligent, enlightened, and devoted ministry, the great want of the age; and we are fully satisfied that such a ministry cannot be furnished to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church without the kind of facilities which we are endeavoring to afford here. We trust that every member of the Church will esteem it a duty to contribute according to the ability which God has given, to the support and promotion of this department. It should be patronized: it should be liberally endowed. A full endowment is essential, as its instructions are expected to be gratuitous. While instructors are thus laboring, they must be supported. Moreover, the most thoroughly educated, the best men in the Church, must be placed in charge of this department, and such men should be compensated for their services.

A Theological Library is also greatly needed. A good library is an indispensable appendage of this Department. A beginning has been made in this work. A few friends have made liberal contributions, and the nucleus of a library has been formed. Much more, however, must be done, and ought to be done speedily. We look to private liberality alone for the supply of this want. The Board have no means of supplying it themselves. It is hoped that so important an object will not be overlooked by those who are able to contribute towards its attainment.

The scholastic year in the Theological Department commences the first Monday in October, and closes with the regular collegiate year, the last Thursday in June. The object of the long vacation is to give both instructors and pupils a season for practical labor in the ministry.

Course of Studies.

SYSTEMATIC THEOLOGY—TEXT-BOOKS.

Ewing's Lectures, Dwight's Theology, so far as it may comport with our views, Schmucker's Mental Philosophy, Tappan on the Will and Moral Agency, Wayland's Moral Science.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Schmucker's Popular Theology, Dick's Theology, Hill's Theology, Donnell's Thoughts, Wall's Lectures, Stackhouse's Body of Divinity, Watson's Institutes, Fletcher's Checks, Bang's Reformer Reformed, Beecher's Works, Chalmer's Works, Knapp's Theology, McCosh on the Divine Government, Calvin's Institutes, Bellamy's Works, Paley's Works, Baxter's Works, Dwight's Infidel Philosophy, Leland's Works, Jeremy Taylor's Works, Butler's Analogy and Sermons, Locke on the Understanding, Dugald Stewart's Works, Reid on the Intellectual Powers, Brown on Cause and Effect, Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation, Wesley's Works.

BIBLICAL LITERATURE—TEXT-BOOKS.

Bloomfield's Greek Testament, Septuagint and Hebrew Bible, Horne's Introduction, Jhan's Archeology, Robinson's Greek Lexicon, Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Kitto's Cyclopedia, Burder's Oriental Customs and Oriental Literature, Stowe's Introduction to the Bible, Hug's Introduction to the New Testa-

ment, Newcombe's Harmony, Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, Lowth's Lectures on Hebrew Poetry, Stuart on the Epistle to the Romans and Hebrews, Newton on the Prophecies, Hurd's Lectures on Prophecy, Wilson's Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, Josephus' Works, Layard's Nineveh and Babylon, Robinson's Researches in Palestine, Alexander on the Psalms, Noyes on Job and Psalms, Smith's Lectures on Prophecy, Hardwick on Daniel, Barnes' Notes.

SACRED RHETORIC AND PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Campbell's Philosophy of Rhetoric, Walker's Elements of Elocution, Young Ministers' Companion, Young Preachers' Manual, Campbell's Lectures on Pulpit Elocution, Kames' Elements of Criticism, Vinet's Pastoral Theology.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY AND CHURCH GOVERNMENT.—TEXT-BOOK.

Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History.

BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Prideaux's Connections, Shuckford's Connections, Neander's and Giesler's Church Histories, Coleman's Ancient Christianity, Miller on the Ministry, Miller on Church Government, Smith's Presbytery and Prelacy, Campbell's Lectures on Church Polity, Dowling's History of Romanism, Neal's History of the Puritans, Rollin's Ancient History, Eusebius' Church History, Chillingworth's Works, Hetherington's History of the Church of Scotland, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Library of the Fathers of the Church anterior to the division of the East and West, Bell's History of the Church of England, A Church without a Bishop, Gibbon's Rome.

Students will be expected to furnish their own text-books. The books of reference will be found in the Theological Library when completed.

An Examination of the students in the Theological Department will be held on Friday and Saturday preceding the close of the collegiate year.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

T. C. ANDERSON, D.D., PRESIDENT.
A. H. BUCHANAN, A.M., PROF. CIVIL ENGINEERING.

STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Beard, James N.*	Abingdon, Ill.
Boyd, John W.*	Concord.
Buchanan, Wm. M.	Boonsboro', Ark.
Buchanan, Pleasant W.	" "
Cook, Samuel J.†	Riggs Cross Roads.
Debow, Solomon L.*	Bulah.
Farrar, Wm. J.	Nolensville.
Gates, Leroy†	Versailles, Mo.
Haynes, William A.†	Stout's Grove, Ill.
Hooker, Robert W.*	Rural Hill.
Kinnard, David C., Jr.†	Columbia.
Richardson, Gideon R.	Franklin.
Thompson, Elijah B.†	Spring Hill.

Course of Study.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Algebra, (Davies' Bourdon.)	Trigonometry and Mensuration, (Davies'.)
Geometry, (Davies' Legendre.)	Land Surveying, (Gillespie.)
Roads and Railroads, (Gillespie.)	Descriptive Geometry, (Davies'.)
	Shades, Shadows, and Perspective, (Davies'.)

* Surveying Students. † Mathematical Students.

SENIOR YEAR.

FIRST SESSION.	SECOND SESSION.
Analytical Geometry, (Church's.)	Differential and Integral Calculus, (Church's.)
Mechanics, (Bartlett's.)	Mechanics, (completed.)
Field Engineering, (Henck's.)	Bridge Construction, (Haupt's.)
Civil Engineering, (Mahan's.)	Civil Engineering, (completed.)

Drawing--Topographical, Geometrical, Mechanical, and Architectural, with shading and tinting, throughout the course.

Field practice, with adjustment and use of Surveying Instruments, throughout the course.

The whole of the above course is recommended to students intending to become engineers. Those who desire it may confine their attention to so much of the course as will qualify them for teaching the mathematics. Those who wish to give their attention to land surveying exclusively, will be required to pursue the subject in all its various principles and their applications, so as to be able to measure and map any farm with its boundaries, fences, roads, houses, etc., or any body of public lands, with its mountains, rivers, towns, and leading roads.

On entering, students will be classed according to their advancement. From two to three years will be required to complete the whole course of study, by those who have made little or no preparation; from one to two years by those more advanced. Those who complete either the course of mathematics, or that of engineering, will receive a certificate of the fact, signed by the President of the University and the professor of the school.

The professor who conducts this department having been engaged as an engineer on the Pacific Railroad, Mo., is prepared to make the course of instruction entirely practical.

Tuition fees for the regular course of engineering, $30 per session; for land surveying exclusively, $15 per session.

Tuition always in advance, and no part will be refunded; but a deduction will be made when a student enters more than two weeks after the beginning of a session.

A fee of one dollar and a half per session will be charged for contingent expenses.

The students in this School will be subject to all the laws of the University regulating conduct and morals, and to those prescribed for the government of resident graduates.

Sessions the same as in College. Applications for admission or information should be made to Professor A. H. Buchanan.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Faculty.

THOMAS C. ANDERSON, D.D., PRESIDENT.

PROFESSORS.

HON. ABRAHAM CARUTHERS,
HON. NATHAN GREEN,
HON. BROMFIELD L. RIDLEY,
NATHAN GREEN, JR., A.M.,

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Adams, Robert W.	Warsaw, Ala.
Allen, Hardy	Selma, Ala.
Alston, William M.	Covington.
Anderson, Richard B.	Nashville.
Ashe, John J.	Memphis.
Barnes, Shadrach C.	Oakland, Miss.
Beatty, Andrew E.	Lexington, Miss.
Bennett, Caswell	Milton, N. C.
Bibb, Isaac A. P.	Huntsville, Mo.
Bibb, William H.	Aberdeen, Miss.
Blair, William W.	Loudon.
Boddie, John E.	Dayton, Ala.
Bostick, Thomas H.	Nashville.
Broyles, Benjamin F.	Jacksonville, Ala.
Buford, John	Franklin.
Burks, John C.	Clarksville, Texas.
Burton, Andrew J.	Lebanon.
Burton, William C.	Somerville.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Cannon, James W.	Nashville.
Chambless, Nathaniel R.	Cornersville.
Clay, William H.	Mannsboro', Va.
Coman, James L.	Athens, Ala.
Cooper, John W.	Tuscumbia, Ala.
Cooper, William L.	Somerville.
Cowan, William W.	Vicksburg, Miss.
Cross, N. Davison	Nashville.
Dikes, Charles A.	Grenada, Miss.
Dismukes, Isam P.	Shelbyville.
Dunlap, William A.	Paris.
Dunn, Michael C.	Hendersonville.
Elliott, Marryatt R.	Decatur, Ala.
Emmerson, John A.	Van Buren, Ark.
Field, Robert A.	Somerville.
Firth, William T.	LaGrange.
Fisk, Adrian	Sparta.
Flippin, John R.	Columbia.
Flippin, Thomas J.	"
Fowler, Melvin N.	Shelbyville.
Fry, John W.	Jack's Creek.
Gaines, Burnard M.	Hico.
Gaines, Reuben R.	Mt. Sterling, Ala.
Gause, Lucian C.	Durhamville.
Gerald, George B.	Benton, Miss.
Goodner, Thomas C.	Alexandria.
Griffin, Bennett S., Jr.	Wetumpka, Ala.
Guest, Martin Van Buren	Clarksville, Texas.
Hogin, Bailey Peyton	Lancaster.
Hart, Robert D.	Dayton, Ala.
Haynes, Amos Bell	Cornersville.
Henkle, Moses M., Jr.	Nashville.
Henry, Thomas F.	Clarksville.
Hewett, Goldsmith W.	Oregon, Ala.
Hibbett, Theophilus C.	Lavergne.
Holmes, William R.	Memphis.
Houk, Lysander	Decatur, Ala.
Hurt, James	McLemoresville.
Jacoway, William D.	Dardanelle, Ark.
Jackson, Howell E.	Jackson.
Jackson, John B.	Arrow Rock, Mo.
Johnson, George C.	Selma, Ala.
Johnson, Robert W.	Clarksville.
Joyner, John T.	Rossville.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Kennison, Milton V.	Hamburg, Miss.
King, William A.	Richmond, Mo.
Lindsay, James M.	Lebanon.
Lochridge, James T.	Feliciana, Ky.
Lowe, Marvelle	Murfreesboro'.
Lowe, Robert J.	New Orleans, La.
Lowry, Charles P.	Lumpkin, Ga.
Lowry, John H.	Elkton, Ky.
Martin, Robert Firness	Jacksonport, Ark.
McCauley, George W.	Searcy, Ark.
McClung, Matt.	St. Louis, Mo.
McDowell, William G.	Greenfield, Mo.
McEwen, Henry Martyn	Nashville.
McLaughlin, Martin Van Buren	"
McNeill, Charles	Linden, Ala.
McQuaid, John A.	San Antonio, Texas.
McQuiston, William C.	Aberdeen, Miss.
Montague, C. Rodney	Brandon, Miss.
Montgomery, James G.	Augusta, Ga.
Montgomery, John H.	"
Moore, Stephen	Aberdeen, Miss.
Morrow, John C.	Elyton, Ala.
Mosley, William J.	Dangerfield, Texas.
Murrell, George	Fall Branch, Tenn.
Owen, William F.	Moulton, Ala.
Partee, Ark. Y.	Pleasant Mount, Miss.
Penick, William S.	Wetumpka, Ala.
Perry, Henry H.	Fayette Corner.
Perry, William G.	Montevallo, Ala.
Pinkard, Matthew J.	Nashville.
Prestidge, James S.	Montecello, Miss.
Price, John A.	Batesville, Ark.
Price, William H.	South Florence, Ala.
Purvis, William R.	Flowery Mound, La.
Rains, John B.	Linden, Ala.
Randle, Clinton L.	Nashville.
Riddle, Haywood Y.	Orizaba, Miss.
Rives, Leonidas O.	Belmont.
Rogers, Benjamin A.	Clarksville.
Rose, John F.	Pulaski.
Rowell, Christopher	Florence, Ala.
Scales, John L.	Triune.
Scott, Robert W.	Milliken's Bend, La.
Sevier, James	Kingston.

NAMES.	RESIDENCES.
Sherrod, Benjamin F.	Covington.
Simpson, William M.	Sparta.
Speake, H. Clay	Oakville, Ala.
Stovall, William H.	Memphis.
Straat, John N.	St. Louis, Mo.
Sykes, Thomas B.	Aberdeen, Miss.
Tarver, John Bell	Lebanon.
Tate, Walter	Uchee, Ala.
Thompson, Stephen H.	Danceyville.
Turnbull, John	Water Proof, La.
Turnage, William G.	Portersville.
Vick, Alexander W.	Lebanon.
Walker, Clifton	Huntsville, Ala.
Wall, Thomas H.	Holly Springs, Miss.
Walthall, Wilson J.	Marion, Ala.
Warner, Richard	Chapel Hill.
Watkins, Thomas W.	Murfreesboro'.
Weatherford, William G.	Port Royal.
Webb, John L.	Somerville.
Westbrook, Lewis	Jefferson, Ala.
Wheeler, William H.	Augusta, Ga.
White, James E.	Hernando, Miss.
Whitfield, Henry B.	Columbus, Miss.
Whiteside, Anderson	Chatanooga.
Wilkins, Lucius J.	Trenton.
Williamson, Robert C.	Somerville.
Woolley, James F.	Tuscaloosa, Ala.
Yell, Fountain P.	Pine Bluff, Ark.

RECAPITULATION.

Tennessee,	63	Louisiana,	4
Alabama,	27	North Carolina,	1
Mississippi,	17	Kentucky,	2
Arkansas,	5	Virginia,	1
Texas,	4	Missouri,	6
Georgia,	4		

Whole number 134

GRADUATES.

Allen, Hardy	Burton, William C.
Blair, William W.	Cannon, James W.
Bostick, Thomas H.	Cooper, John W.
Burks, John C.	Cowan, William W.

Dismukes, Isam P.
Dunn, Michael C.
Firth, William T.
Fisk, Adrian.
Flippin, John R.
Fowler, Melvin N.
Haynes, Amos B.
Jackson, Howell E.
Johnson, Robert W.
Kennison, Milton V.
Lowe, Robert J.
McEwen, Henry M.
McQuiston, William C.
Penick, William S.
Perry, William G.
Price, William H.
Rives, Leonidas O.
Rogers, Benjamin A.
Rose, John F.
Scales, John L.
Sherrod, Benjamin F.
Simpson, William M.
Stovall, William H.
Straat, John N.
Sykes, Thomas B.
Tate, Walter.
Turnbull, John.
Walthall, Wilson J.
Weatherford, William G.
Webb, John L.

Whole number.....38.

Foster, Robert C.*

---

* Mr. Foster was graduated last collegiate year, but his name was by mistake omitted in the list of graduates.

Announcement.

In our Announcement of last year we ventured to intimate that the friends of this school might hope, by renewed activity, to bring its Catalogue up to that of Harvard, the only one which had for several years stood in advance of it. That hope was based on its gradual increase from twenty-five for the first year, to one hundred for the eighth year of its existence. In this, its Ninth Catalogue, an increase of *thirty-four per cent.* in a single year is exhibited; and so nearly has it accomplished the desired end, that we are encouraged to entertain the hope of its consummation at an earlier period than we had dared to anticipate.

The same ratio of increase for another year would most probably advance this School, in numerical rank, from the second to the first Law School in the United States. This would distinguish it as another "peculiar institution of the South;" for no Southern school, we believe, has ever yet attained to this preëminence. May not its friends—may not the five hundred young men who claim it as their legal *Alma Mater*—elevate it to this high position, by another year of earnest effort? And will they pretermit any exertion that may be necessary to effect so gratifying a result?

Should it reach the numerical superiority to which it aspires, its rank on the score of intrinsic merit would still be subject to decision, according to the varying tests that the diversified opinions of men might apply. We know that any pretensions to superiority, founded on the learning of its Faculty, would be justly rebuked by the eminent character of the learned professors who occupy the chairs of the Harvard, the Virginia, the Kentucky, and other law schools of celebrity. We know that if venerable age, or rich endowment, or magnificent edifice, or voluminous library, or city location, or splendid external attractions of any sort, should be applied as the tests, the Lebanon School would have to admit its inferiority.

Its pretensions to whatever of merit it may possess, must be rested on the following grounds:

1. The peculiar adaptation of its plan of instruction to the object of legal education: that is, the preparation of young men for the bar.

2. The incorporation of a strong moral and religious element into its administration, thereby invigorating the moral as well as the intellectual capabilities of the student for the conflicts of life.

3. The peculiar advantages of its locality.

4. The exclusive, constant devotion of three members of the Faculty to the business of the school.

I.—PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

This is devised upon the assumed truth of the following propositions:

1. That the object of a legal education is to qualify the student for the legal profession.

2. That this qualification consists in a knowledge of the theory and practice of the law.

3. That this knowledge can only be acquired by diligent, studious application to both the theory and practice.

4. That the surest, and, as a general rule, the only way of securing this application, is the putting of the student, or, rather, his putting himself, under the pressure of a strong moral necessity to exert his powers regularly and habitually.

We mean by the pressure of a moral necessity, the being constantly under the operation of such influences as have always been found most powerful in stimulating the energies of mankind.

In regard to the first proposition, we may remark that the number is so very limited who study law for any other purpose than to enter the profession, that it is not necessary to modify the proposition by any reference to them. And it is probable that the plan which is best calculated to make thorough lawyers, will best subserve whatever special purpose they may have in view.

The second and third propositions assume that the legal profession, just like any other calling, requires a knowledge of certain elementary principles, and the manner of applying those principles to facts. These principles constitute the *science,* and the practical application of them the *art* of the profession.

A candidate for the bar is no more qualified for it by a mere knowledge of the *science,* than a mechanic would be to enter his shop and go to work for customers, upon a mere knowledge of the *principles* of his trade, obtained from the books or from lectures.

It is often said that the lawyer may learn the practice after he comes to the bar: that is, he may learn how to practice by actually practicing. This is undoubtedly true. And it is just as true that he might learn the elementary principles of law after coming to the bar. There they are in the books, and he can study the books after he gets license as well as before.

But then it is said he may learn the science from the books, but there is no other way to learn how to practice but by practicing. This is the very reason why we insist that the student ought to be taken through a course of Moot Court practice, conducted according to the course of practice in the courts of the country. This, we insist, is a *necessary* preparation for assuming the responsibilities of a lawyer. He has no right to learn the art or the science of his vocation at the expense of his clients, any more than the mechanic has to learn the art of his trade by spoiling the materials of his employer.

It is said that a very limited knowledge of practice can be obtained in our Moot Courts, and it has to be learned at last in actual practice. This is true both of practice and theory—in law as in every other calling. In

the short time that students can be induced to devote to preparation, but little more than the general outlines of the science or the art can be learned. About as much as can be accomplished in either is to learn how to learn—to get the stakes well set by which they may be guided in their future progress. This much is indispensable; and surely it is a poor reason for not doing this much, that a great deal more cannot be done.

Our MOOT COURT system is now conducted on a plan that will enable each student who takes a full course in the school, to obtain a pretty thorough knowledge of the practice.

One professor is employed exclusively in holding the Circuit and Chancery Courts, and preparing cases for them. He holds Court every day. While one class is engaged in the recitation room, another is in the Moot Court room; and they change places as their respective hours expire for these alternate exercises.

The cases prepared for them consist merely of a statement of facts. They are left to detect for themselves the legal principles involved, and to devise for themselves the appropriate remedy. This is an exercise, as every lawyer knows, that often puts his professional skill to the severest test. With an abundant store of well-arranged knowledge, he is at a loss to know to what niche or corner he shall turn, to find the principle that controls his case. How important to practice the student in this primary and difficult branch of the *art!*

They give prosecution bonds, issue process, endorse the Sheriff's return, prepare their pleadings and documentary evidences, and, at the proper time, go to trial before juries of the class, or before the Chancellor, if it be an equity case. They enter the verdicts, judgments, or decrees; move for new trials; take appeals to the Supreme Court; prepare bills of exception; and, in fine, carry their cases through all the processes known to Tennessee practice.

It is often said that practice ought to be excluded from a course of instruction, at least from any prominent place in it, because of its local character, the practice of one State being different from that of any other. This is certainly a fallacious objection. When a tailor learns the mysteries of his trade, he easily cuts his garments according to the ever-changing requirements of fashion. When the architect learns the art of building, he readily applies it to all the changing fashions of house-building. So, when the lawyer has anywhere learned the science and the art of his profession, he very easily overcomes the difficulties presented by local modifications.

We do not dwell upon the importance of thorough instruction in elementary jurisprudence, because there is no controversy about it. Its title to preëminence in any plan of legal education is universally admitted. And we claim it as one of the highest recommendations of the practical system we have adopted, that it is calculated, above all others, to indoctrinate a student in elementary principles. Every lawyer has observed how thoroughly he masters a principle which is involved in a case he tries, and with what undying pertinacity his memory retains it.

It is just so with a student and his Moot Court case. He investigates the legal propositions it evolves, together with all the cognate law, with a

zeal and astuteness which he cannot bring into the study or the recitation of his regular lessons. Thus is his understanding aroused and enlightened, and his memory indelibly impressed with the learning he has achieved. And in the course of three sessions, with our daily Moot Courts and a well-arranged series of cases, the diligent student will have had occasion to explore, under all this animating incentive, most of the leading principles of law.

Our third and fourth propositions assume that it is only by close application that the necessary qualifications can be acquired by the student; and that the only sure way of securing this application is to put himself under those influences which have been found most potent in stimulating human action.

The necessity of rendering a daily account of his progress, is one of the most powerful of these influences. In the lawyer's office, or alone, or under lectures, the student is not pressed by any such sense of accountability. He may yield for a day or a week to any such gratifications as may invite him to indulgence, without feeling the loss he has sustained or that any censure has been incurred. But in our plan of instruction, daily lessons of from forty to a hundred pages are assigned in the text-books. Upon these the class is examined from one to two hours, questions being addressed to each member of it.

This daily test of his proficiency is applied in the presence of a large class. He feels that not only his standing with the professors, but his character with the class, depends upon his progress. Could there be a more powerful incentive to exertion? Could a young man, of any pride or ambition, let his energies relax, and thus tamely resign himself to an inferior position in his class?

The same stimulants, greatly intensified, are found in our Moot Court exercises. The student's skill in detecting the points of law on which his case must turn, his powers of investigation and argument, his tact in management, and his elocution, are all put to the test before the assembled school, and that so frequently as to settle his true comparative rank.

Besides the Courts already mentioned, there is a Supreme Court, held by the other professors as often as the number of appeals may require.

There is still another, far more attractive and animating than any of the rest. At the end of every session a public Moot Court is held, continuing from two to four days. It assumes the form of a Circuit, Chancery, or Supreme Court, according to the nature of the case to be tried. It never fails to excite great interest, not only in the school, but in the crowded audiences that attend it.

II.—MORAL INFLUENCES.

The incorporation of a strong moral and religious element into the administration of this School, was mentioned as the second ground on which its pretensions reposed.

All right-thinking men must appreciate the value of this, as a conservative element both of individual and of national character. There can be no safety for either without it. Its effects in this School have been most

strikingly exemplified in the gradual elevation of its moral character, throughout each successive year of its existence to the present time. The whole history of professional schools may be challenged to produce an instance of uniform manly bearing and upright deportment equal to that which has been exhibited by the very large class of young men who have attended the last session of this Collegiate year. Not a single instance of disorder has appeared to provoke the animadversion of the Faculty, or even to furnish them a text for a moral lecture.

The sentiment which has produced this interesting phenomenon, has become a fixed sentiment of the School. It is the "public opinion" of the class, and it must continue to control and mould the new accessions which each successive session may bring into their community, or else it must, by its own inherent force, expel the recusant member from their circle. He cannot stand up against the reprobation of a class which is determined to preserve its own reputation unsullied by the misbehavior of incorrigible associates.

We employ the following additional methods of cultivating the morality of the class:

1. By enforcing laws against immoralities with a stringency that commands respect, and yet with a leniency that quiets discontent.

2. By occasional lectures, urging the study of the Bible, attendance upon Sunday-schools, and the strict observance of those rules of conduct by which alone solid character can be formed and preserved.

3. By the total prohibition of the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and dismissing the student who drinks to the extent of intoxication. And, furthermore, he is not allowed to enter a drinking-shop for any purpose whatever.

III.—ADVANTAGES OF LOCALITY.

1. LEBANON is a village destitute of those attractions which, in a city, are constantly beguiling students from their studies. As it is only by diligent application to study that he can qualify himself for the bar, the fewer temptations he has around him to relax his application, the surer will he be to succeed.

2. The local society is distinguished for morality and religion. Nearly every citizen who wields any degree of social influence, is an active member of some church. As the students board mostly in private families of the first respectability, they are brought into direct constant contact with this influence, and it necessarily exerts very powerful and salutary restraints. The few demoralizing agencies that do exist here are not invested with those attractive forms that render them dangerous to aspiring young men.

3. The exclusive attention of three of the professors to the business of the School, was mentioned as its fourth claim to public confidence. It is so obvious to common sense that a man cannot do justice to students and follow any other calling, that we will only add under this head the remark, that whenever the prosperity of the School will justify it, another professor will be secured.

STRANGE NOTION.

Notwithstanding all the advantages above enumerated, there are still some lawyers, of deservedly high standing, too, who advise young men that they had better study law in the offices of lawyers! What solitary facility does the office afford him? What instruction does he receive? What appliances are brought to bear upon him to secure his application or stimulate his energies? It is pure, unmixed self-education. And it is true that most of our leading lawyers were thus educated for the bar. But it was because there was no other chance. There were no schools, except a few that taught by lectures alone, and they were as useless as none. The student was obliged to grope his way alone through the darkness of the course prescribed for him.

The eminent success of so many under such great disadvantages, furnishes the world encouraging proof of the self-educating power of man. But because a young man *can*, does it follow that he *should* doom himself to struggle through these difficulties, when he could, with the facilities afforded by the school, accomplish the same work much better in half the time? Because we can haul our produce to market in wagons on dirt roads, and all our leading farmers and merchants have actually got rich in that way, does it, therefore, follow that their sons should not use railroads?

COURSE OF STUDY.

The school is divided into three classes: Junior, Middle, and Senior; each employing one session of five months in the studies allotted to it. These are, in the

JUNIOR CLASS.

The History of a Law Suit, Hilliard's American Jurisprudence, Stephen's Pleading, Kent's Commentaries, Keyes on Realty, Story on Promissory Notes, and on Agency.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Story's Equity, Jurisprudence, and Pleading, Greenleaf's Evidence, Wharton's Criminal Law, Smith's Leading Cases.

SENIOR CLASS.

Parsons on Contracts, Story on Conflict of Laws, Williams on Executors, Story on the Constitution, Greenleaf's Cruise's Digest, Angell and Ames on Corporations.

In order to obtain a diploma, a student must study the whole course. He may, however, enter the Middle or Senior Class, on standing an examination on the books of the prior part of the Course. If, however, he does not propose to enter with a view to graduation, he enters without examination upon whatever part of the Course he chooses.

No previous professional reading or literary qualification is required for admission.

Each student furnishes his own books. The History of a Law Suit can only be had at Lebanon. If wanted by mail, send $2 to Dr. R. P. Allison, with 15 cents in stamps, to pay postage. The other books can usually be had at Lebanon.

SESSIONS.

The Fall Session commences second Monday in September, and ends second Thursday in February. The Spring Session commences the succeeding Monday, and ends last Thursday in June.

EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is $50 per session. When the student enters at an advanced period of the session, a proportional deduction is made. The contingent fee on entering is $2. These fees must be paid before admission. *Hereafter, under no possible circumstances, can this rule be relaxed. And when once paid, no part of the money will be refunded on any account whatever.*

Boarding is from $2 to $3 per week.

THE UNIVERSITY.

CALENDAR.

1856.

Sept.	8.	First Session begins.....Monday.
"		Opening Address to the Students of the University.....Monday morning.
"		Examination of Candidates for admission begins.....Monday evening.
October	6.	Theological Department opens.....Monday.

1857.

Jan.	26.	Public Examination in College and Preparatory School begins.....Monday.
"		Public Moot Court opens.....Monday.
Jan.	28.	Junior Exhibition.....Wednesday evening.
"		Valedictory, and Conferring of Degrees in Law Department.....Wednesday night.
Jan.	29.	First Session ends.....Thursday.
Feb.	2.	Second Session begins.....Monday.
"		Opening Address to the Students of the University.....Monday morning.
"		Examination of Candidates for admission begins.....Monday evening.
May	14.	Public Examination of Senior Class begins....Thursday.
June	5, 6.	Public Exercises in Theological Department...Friday and Saturday.
June	8.	Public Examination in College and Preparatory School begins.....Monday.
"		Public Moot Court opens.....Monday.
June	9.	Address before the Alumni.....Tuesday night.
June	10.	Prize Declamations.....Wednesday evening.
"		Valedictory, and Conferring of Degrees in Law Department.....Wednesday night.
June	11.	Commencement.....Thursday.

PROSPECTS AND APPEAL.

The present collegiate year has closed under the most favorable auspices. The number of students in attendance has never been so large at any former period. There is no institution in the South or West that has higher claims upon the confidence and patronage of the public.

It has ever been the settled purpose of the Board of Trustees to maintain a Faculty of unquestionable ability; and in this regard they feel assured that the Institution may challenge comparison with any in the country.

The system of instruction is *complete* and *thorough*. The laws are rigid, and are promptly enforced. The great object of the Board and Faculty is to make *scholars* of their students, and, at the same time, to guard with the utmost vigilance their morals and deportment.

The University has been in existence twelve years, and from its beginning received a liberal and increasing patronage.

The Trustees are determined to use their best efforts to make it *all* that its most sanguine friends have hoped to realize. But to do this they feel that they must have the hearty coöperation of its friends, especially of the Church, which has thus far so liberally fostered it.

When the college building was erected, it was deemed sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of all the departments, and for several years no inconvenience was experienced; but when the Law School and the Engineering School were established, additional rooms were necessary. The Trustees then procured the use of the County Academy, a large and commodious building, for the accommodation of the Preparatory School. The unprecedented increase of the Law School, however, and the recent establishment of a Theological Department, have rendered additional room indispensable. To meet this urgent want, the Trustees have determined to add extensive wings to the present edifice. To do this some suitable method will be adopted for obtaining, by subscription, the funds required for this necessary and laudable purpose.

The Trustees would do nothing to engender unkind feelings between the North and South, but they can confidently assert that there is no longer any necessity for parents and guardians to send their sons and wards to Northern institutions. All must admit that a man's success in a government like ours depends upon the adaptation of his feelings and manners to those of the people with whom he acts. Hence it behooves us to strengthen and foster *our own* seats of learning, and thereby

encourage a generous competition and manly independence in literature, as well as in all other great interests of our section of the Union.

LAW IN REGARD TO TEMPERANCE.

No student in any department of the University shall purchase or drink intoxicating liquors as a beverage, or induce others to do so, or enter a tippling-house, knowing it to be such.

The first violation of this law shall be punished at the discretion of the Faculty, by admonition or suspension. For the second offence, the punishment shall be suspension or dismission, at the discretion of the Faculty.

If any student shall become intoxicated, he shall, for the *first offence*, be dismissed.

SUMMARY.

Undergraduates, ...	252
Law students, ...	134
Theological students, . . .	7
	393